

L. A. W.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SPECIAL SITTING IN EQUITY.

BEFORE the full Court.

SINGLETON V. NIGONOLON.—EQUITABLE APPEAL.

This was an appeal from a decision by the Primary Judge in Equity, sitting on the 28th September last, and reported in *extenso* in the *Herald* of the following day. The material question was whether the sheriff had properly seized, and sold under a *fitz. fa.*, and had afterwards properly conveyed, by deed of bargain and sale, an equity of redemption now claimed by the plaintiff. The land in question formed a considerable part of the town of Singleton. His Honor had decided the question in the affirmative.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Gordon appeared for the appellant.

The Court, without calling upon respondent's counsel, sustained the decree of the Primary Judge, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Blundell, a second meeting. Seven debts were proved. Insolvent did not attend.

In the estate of Francis G. Johnson, a first meeting. No creditor appeared.

In the estate of Robert Jahn, a first meeting. Mr. Maguire, solicitor for the petitioning creditor, was in attendance, and proved his debts.

In the estate of Thomas Kelly, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Thomas Garbutt, an adjourned single meeting for the examination of certain receipts, and the filing of a supplementary schedule of insolvent debts for his examination as to the cause of insolvency. Insolvent was not in attendance, and the supplementary schedule filed.

In the estate of John Boag, a single meeting. No creditor appeared. The plaintiff examined as to his insolvency, which he attributes to losses by floods, and a fruitless verdict in the Supreme Court.

SURRENDERED.

John Devine of Newtown, near Sydney, gentleman, Lieutenant in the 43rd Regt., 1st Lieut., unexpired £1000; disputed claims, £802 10s. 1d.; total, £230 14s. 1d. Assets (inclusive of interest in various lands at Newtown), £740. Assets available for unsecured creditors, £181 13s. 4d. Debts, £1780 16s. 1d.; Mr. Semple, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, 24th December.—John Liddell, third, Michael Moran, William Cole Ashton, Joseph Enchance, Philip Walsh, Thomas Sampson Hawking, John John Pukis, Michael O'Farrell, and John D. Hart, second, 11, and John E. Hart, postponed third, 12.

Tuesday, 31.—Samuel William Cutler, Luke Williams, John McCulloch, Edwin Critchley Williams, James Hubert Gannon, Thomas Purvis, and John D. Hart, second, 11.

CERTIFICATE OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 27.—Lawrence Kearney, special, for examination of a witness.

Mr. John Bruxton, single; Hugh Hill, third; Robert Jahn, second; John Ledwith, first; George Irwin, third; George Knight, senior, third; John A. Parfitt, special, for examination of John Lee, special, for proof of debts.—*At Rachford's*, Rachford, Rachford, second, 11, and John E. Hart, postponed third, 12.

Tuesday, 31.—*At Rachford's*, Daniel Beck, third, 11.—*At Rachford's*, John D. Hart, second, 11; and Edwin Butcher, 12, and Henry Twiss, single, 2 p.m.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate and Messrs. Murphy, Spence, and Hall, and a witness.

Seven persons drunks were fined 10s. each, three 20s. each (with the usual alternative), and one was sent to goal for two months as a vagrant.

Mary Simmonds, alias Murphy, was charged with stealing in a dwelling.—Agnes Lindsay, wife of John R. Lindsay, residing in St. Swithin-street, deposed that, about half-past two yesterday, she saw a man in a coat and hat, who had premises occupied by Mrs. Orr, and proceeding thither, found prisoner in the drawing-room, having in her possession thirteen silver spoons, sugar tongs, a cream ewer, and a mother-of-pearl tray; the property of Mrs. Orr (widow's mother).—Mrs. Orr, the mother, and prisoner must have obtained access to the house by prying the shutter and prying through the window (which had been left open) of the drawing room. Janet Orr identified the property as hers, and valued it at 40s. Prisoner was to be summarily tried, was convicted, and, being a known thief, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Mary McDonald, an idle and disorderly person, having no place of abode, nor following any lawful occupation, was sent to goal for imprisonment one month; and an old man named Clark, for mendacity, was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Agnes Knight, for having, while drunk, made use of obscene language, was ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Seven persons drunks were remanded.

Thomas McCave and Michael Skehan appeared on summons to answer informations by James Leane, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in which they were charged with having unlawfully rescued cattle which had been seized for the purpose of compensating them for trespass. Each pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay 20s. fine, and 9s. 6d. costs.

John Montgomery was sentenced to pay 20s. fine, and 9s. 6d. costs.

Henry Tall, publican, was found guilty of having allowed music and dancing in his licensed house, he not having properly obtained a permit to do so, and was fined 10s. 6d. costs.

Richard Hunt was found guilty of having, on the night of Sunday, the 15th instant, wilfully defaced to admit into his licensed house, John Taylor, acting in the discharge of his duty as an inspector of police, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., with 5s. 6d. for costs.

HOLIDAYS.—To-morrow and Thursday (Christmas Day and Boxing Day) the Central Police Court will not be open, except for the trial of persons charged with drunkenness only.

WATER POLICE COURT.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. J. Shoobert.

Six persons found drunk in public places were fined in the usual amounts of 10s. or 20s. each, according to the nature of offence, or in default of payment imprisonment for twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

Henry Healey remanded from the 14th instant, was again in goal on the charge of being drunk in the presence of the Crown illegally at large from Victoria, where he had been sentenced to twelve years on the roads, for robbing the Ballarat Bank. The former deposition having been read, and Mr. Healey stated that a telegram had been sent to Melbourne, asking for a writ of habeas corpus, requesting that a warrant for his transmission might be forwarded; but the warrant not having yet arrived, he applied for a further remand. Prisoner being asked if he had anything to say why he should not be remanded, he said he had nothing to say, but wished to speak with Mr. Healey. Healey, who was remanded and prisoner commenced to question him as to whether he was the man who actually apprehended him; Healey still maintained that he was, and stated that he had him in view for half an hour before his apprehension, and that he had been remanded to the gaol which he arrested him, adding that it had not been for that girl (pointing to the girl Lockyer then in Court), he would have cut the throat of the man by whom he was taken, and he wished that man had been Healey. If he could not be remanded, he wished to speak with the girl Lockyer, and he was allowed an interview with him, which was characterized by a pathetic exhibition of her unbroken attachment.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Tenn. v. Byrne: examination:—McDonald v. D. Hart, 10s. 6d. costs; Australian Joint Stock Bank v. Cunningham, 10s. 6d. costs; Collins v. Fitzgerald, state of facts; peremptory advertisement;—Collins v. Fitzgerald, state of facts.

THE LACHLAN.—The Corcoran Correspondent of the *Bathurst Times* writes:—These diggings appear to be as successful as ever, large deposits of gold being continually discovered. We have been informed that, during the last week, a number of these different diggers have been buried, some of whom have been a great many shafts sunk in which no gold has been found, still the diggers seem to have great confidence in this field, and are always speaking highly of it. The traffic through Carcoar to these diggings seems unabated, as no less than twenty to thirty teams pass every day. Last week, several dray loads of quartz, obtained at the Lachlan diggings, passed by Mr. Campbell's at the mouth of Lachlan's Creek, for the purpose of being carried to their rich fields.

THE CROPS.—Hayward has commenced generally throughout the Braidwood district, and in some place the hay has been got up in good order. The barley crops are beginning to turn, and the wheat looks magnificent everywhere, and all that is wanting now to ensure a good yield is a little gentle rain, followed by warm sunny weather. The sorghum wheat did not turn out a profitable speculation to those who sowed it in the fall, but we have had a fair day at St. Onions, from the yield of sorghum wheat grown at St. Onions, and a number of other crops, which have been a great many shafts sunk in which no gold has been found, still the diggers seem to have great confidence in this field, and are always speaking highly of it. The traffic through Carcoar to these diggings seems unabated, as no less than twenty to thirty teams pass every day. Last week, several dray loads of quartz, obtained at the Lachlan diggings, passed by Mr. Campbell's at the mouth of Lachlan's Creek, for the purpose of being carried to their rich fields.

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UPPER ARAUJOS.—At the Upper Araujo a large population is settling down, and homesteads are rising in every direction. Many applications have been forwarded to the Minister of Lands for the purchase without competition of improved Crown lands, and in a good many instances favourable replies have been received. The consequence will be that a great number of persons will be induced to purchase improved lands, and the settlement of the country will be speedily effected.

THE CROPS.—Some very rich quartz reefs have been discovered in this locality. Mr. Bell has in consequence taken his crushing machine there, where he appears to be confident of making a rapid fortune.

Other persons are taking the necessary steps to secure

the protection of her parents by a person who for the past two months has been gold digging at Brookes Creek. It is supposed that the fugitives, who have taken with them a horse and spring-cart, have gone in the direction of Lambing Flat gold-fields.—*See Courier*.

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NEWCASTLE.

DECEMBER 23RD.—The coroner (Dr. R. C. Knaggs), had an inquest yesterday at the court-house, on the body of a man named John Mackenzie, found dead on the rocks, when the following evidence was adduced. Henry Farrell, seaman, being duly sworn on oath, deposed: That about half-past ten o'clock, I was going to the top of Shepherd's Hill; I saw a body lying on its face under Shepherd's Hill; I went up to the body and found it dead; did not know the body; one was near but myself and mate; no covering on the head, and no marks of blood about; appeared to be an elderly man; returned and gave notice to the police.—John Cook, constable: Two lads came to my place and informed me there was a man on the rocks, below Shepherd's Hill; I went up to the body and found it dead; did not know the body; it was lying on the rocks, that was said had sent them for a constable; the body was not quite dead; I think it was John Mackenzie, labourer; the body was lying on the rocks with the feet towards the water and the head towards the hill; found him to be quite dead; I examined the rocks where he had fallen, supposed above a height of a hundred feet, and found marks of blood, but that was lying on the rocks, below Shepherd's Hill; with the feet towards the water and the head towards the sea; the bones of the upper part of the head were broken in many pieces; the left side of his face and head were a good deal scratched and bruised; a partial injury to the right wrist; I saw no other marks of injury, no scratches or bruises on the hand, and nothing clutched in the fingers; as if he had been endeavouring to save himself; the observer's description of his head, in which the skull had been fractured, so as to cause instant death; from there being no scratches on the hands, and nothing clutched in them, I suppose he had made no effort to save himself, or prevent his falling, and that he became totally unconscious immediately after his head came in contact with the rock; the body was fresh, and the left side of his face and head, lying on the rocks, were very fly-bitten; from the appearance of the body, I suppose him to have been fallen on the rock yesterday.

John Alexander (Dr. R. C. Knaggs), coroner: I have been informed that the body was found on the rocks, below Shepherd's Hill, with the feet towards the water and the head towards the hill; found him to be quite dead; I examined the rocks where he had fallen; did not see him at all, yesterday. R. R. S. Bowker: I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, residing and practising at Newcastle; I have examined the body, and found it dead, lying on the rocks, below Shepherd's Hill, with the feet towards the water and the head towards the sea; the bones of the upper part of the head were broken in many pieces; the left side of his face and head were a good deal scratched and bruised; a partial injury to the right wrist; I saw no other marks of injury, no scratches or bruises on the hand, and nothing clutched in the fingers; as if he had been endeavouring to save himself; the observer's description of his head, in which the skull had been fractured, so as to cause instant death; from there being no scratches on the hands, and nothing clutched in them, I suppose he had made no effort to save himself, or prevent his falling, and that he became totally unconscious immediately after his head came in contact with the rock; the body was fresh, and the left side of his face and head, lying on the rocks, were very fly-bitten; from the appearance of the body, I suppose him to have been fallen on the rock yesterday.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

(From the *Saturday Review*, October 19.)

The contrast between the course of monetary affairs in England and in France during the last two or three weeks has been very remarkable. At the time when gold began to flow decidedly into England, the Bank of France found its bullion slipping away at the rate of £3,000,000 a month. While in London money has been abundant at three and three and a half per cent., a rate of six per cent. has failed as yet to check the drain from Paris. Nor are these the only peculiarities of the market. Except for a very short time, the improvement in the exchange and the abundance of money have failed to influence the price of Consols, and of late the tendency has been in exactly the opposite direction to that which the prevailing case might naturally have been expected to produce. In France, on the contrary, notwithstanding the gloomy reports of the Bank, the increase in the rate of discount, the borrowing by the Bank of between one and two millions, the existence of considerable alarm as to the immediate effects of the Treaty, and the possibilities of commercial difficulty—in spite even of large sales of funded property by the Bank itself—the price of Rentes, though inevitably affected, has been sustained at a much higher point than could have been expected if anything like the crisis which some anticipate is really to be looked for.

There is something very paradoxical in all that is taking place. The operation of the ordinary laws which govern commercial intercourse seems to be suspended, or at least impeded, by causes which are not apparent on the surface. The difference between three-and-a-half and six per cent. might be thought sufficient to tempt almost any amount of gold from London to Paris; but whatever effect has been thus produced has, up to this time, been too small to counterbalance the flow of bullion in the opposite direction as the result of previous transactions. It has always been assumed, on unanswerable grounds, that, in the absence of panic, the offer of an increased rate of interest is a certain specific for producing an influx of specie. The Bank of England has long been successfully worked upon this principle, and as recently as last January, the directors made the public understand that the necessary rate of interest, whatever it might be, to check a foreign drain, would be unhesitatingly enforced. In France, this measure of confidence in economical laws has scarcely been reached; and the conclusion that, if six per cent. will not correct the exchanges, still higher rates must be resorted to, is not accepted as readily as it would be here. Certainly, the measures adopted have not been adequate to restore equilibrium; and the recent loans will only be serviceable if the causes of the present drain should prove to be merely temporary. The only certain way of economising the supply of capital is to demand a price which will limit the requirements of borrowers, and at the same time suffice to attract adequate supplies from abroad. Considering the comparative abundance enjoyed in England and many other countries, it may be thought surprising that a more decided effect should not have been produced, but there is an amount of friction in the working of the law of demand and supply which is seldom sufficiently taken into account. We had a clear example of this in the early part of the year, in the obstinacy with which the foreign exchanges refused at first to yield to the energetic measures of the Bank of England. A little time, and a still stronger exhibition of energy overcame the temporary obstacle; and there is no reason to doubt that the same policy would be attended with a similar result if pursued by the Bank of France. Day after day, reports arrive of a contemplated further increase in the rate of discount at the Bank of France, but up to the present time this prudent course has not been adopted.

The sluggishness with which the current of business has followed the track which, according to all experience, it must sooner or later take, is just as remarkable in the different branches of our own money market as it is with respect to the relations between England and France. The market for permanent securities and the discount market have, in general, responded to each other with considerable rapidity. If money on call became over-abundant the consequences have almost always been immediately felt in a corresponding improvement in the price of Consols. The lady which was not wanted for the ordinary purposes of trade has found its way with the utmost readiness to the Stock Exchange; but the peculiarity of the present time is the very wide discrepancy between the market values of Consols and other investments and the current price of money for commercial transactions. The long-continued depression of Consols has been to a great extent satisfactorily explained by the competition of other securities; but this alone will not quite explain the phenomena which are now observed. Not only Consols, but even the favourite Indian five per cent. securities seem to have lost something of their attractive power; and for the present the low rates obtainable by temporary investments are accepted in preference to the opportunities of very favourable purchases of permanent securities. It is intelligible that the one mode of employing capital should recommend itself to a class of investors who are seldom found among the purchasers on the Stock Exchange. The discount market and the consol market are essentially distinct, and are resorted to for different purposes; but it has very seldom happened that the case of one market has been so slow in making itself felt upon the other.

Exactly the converse peculiarity is noticeable in France. In the actual state of affairs, Rentes ought to have fallen far below their present price, in order to correspond with the general state of monetary affairs. The comparative buoyancy of the Paris Bourse, in the face of an adverse exchange, and a marked scarcity of bullion, is as much out of the usual course as the depression of the Consols in the midst of apparent abundance of capital. No one who has faith in economical laws can doubt that matters will find their level in course of time; but everywhere we see far more than the usual amount of resistance to the easy flow of capital from one employment to another. There is unusual friction, not only between the French and English markets, but between the different markets within each country. The commerce of money does not answer the helm as readily as we are accustomed to see it; and unfortunately, in France, the inference has not been drawn, that it is necessary to apply the helm with greater force than has yet been done.

To say that money does not just now find its level through the ordinary channels as speedily as usual, must be acknowledged to be a very imperfect explanation of the observed course of monetary affairs. The excessive friction which regards the operation of general laws must itself be due to some cause which has not yet been thoroughly appreciated. But it is better to note the fact simply as a fact, and wait; for the light which the future may throw upon it, than to indulge in fanciful guesses as to its ultimate

cause. Multitudes of such conjectures are daily provided for those who love to feed on them. Sometimes it is hinted that the threatened interruption of the industry of Lancashire is the reason why capital is so reluctant to flow from the discount market to investments of a more permanent kind. But the effect ought to be just the reverse. A suspension or diminution of manufacturing activity must lessen the demand for floating capital, and it is difficult to understand why the fear of such an event should produce a disposition to keep money under command to meet a demand which promises to be unusually small. The American troubles are constantly referred to as among the depressing influences which are felt in this country; but whatever future may be in store for the United States, there is not the slightest indication as yet of a prospective drain from London to New York. It is the same with every other explanation which has yet been offered. The scantiness of the French harvest is quite enough to account for the pressure which has been felt across the Channel, but it is not easy to see why this should exert such a disturbing influence upon the market for the securities of the British Government.

It is possible that the free action of the machinery of commerce may be clogged in some measure, not so much by this or that specific cause, as by the general uneasiness which so many circumstances conspire to produce. A time when doubt and caution are the prevailing feelings is just that when we may expect a more ordinary reluctance to shift capital from one investment to another. The quick responsive action of one market upon another depends upon the prevalence of general confidence; and, in spite of the present ample supply of money, and the favourable appearance of the foreign exchanges, there is a lurking dread of what may happen during the coming year, which is quite enough to account for uncommon caution, and for the consequent sluggishness of all commercial affairs. It is possible that time may supply a more specific explanation of the singular course of affairs during the last few weeks, but all that can safely be said at present is, that it is a period of peculiar sluggishness and friction, with which the prevalence of an extremely cautious temper has probably more to do than anything else.

THE "MAN ON HORSEBACK."

(From the *Spectator*, October 12.)

One of the favourite theories of the Conservatives is that the American crisis must lead to a military despotism. Rampant democracy, they say, invariably does so lead, and democracy in the United States is just now rampant. Even Mr. Russell, certainly no friend to tyranny, speaks in a phrase which has become a household word in America, of the "man on horseback," whose footprints all may hear, and who is to subjugate this unbridled democracy. Keen observers, like De Tocqueville, long since predicted a similar issue to the American experiment, and we are all, perhaps, aware of a rooted belief, derived from inapplicable historical precedents, that the natural sequence of events is democracy, anarchy, and military rule. Even Americans are not exempt from this dangerous faith, and we meet in their journals with writers who, like that model rowdy "Manhattan," look forward to despotism as already at hand, and consider it only as a new excitement. There is, too, unfortunately, some ground for a view which, of the many issues to this civil war, is, we think, the saddest and most disheartening. The American people undoubtedly have shown of late a readiness to appeal to mere violence, and an inclination to submit to mere violence, which no one familiar with their history would have anticipated. A passion for "strong measures" pervades all classes alike. Mr. Lincoln suppresses the Legislature of Maryland because some of its members are suspected of treason. Mr. Seward arrests citizens by the dozen for expressions which indicate political sympathy with the South. Old telegrams are seized by parties of soldiers. Letters are opened everywhere, without law or special warrant. Ladies are flung into prison on suspicion of corresponding with Mr. Davis. Newspapers are suppressed because the Administration do not approve their sentiments. Passengers by the trains are placed under surveillance, and, in fact, for all but known friends of the Union, the Northern States are in a state of siege. All these facts point only too plainly towards a coming military rule. So, too, does the new tone adopted by the army, and the civilians in uniform, whom the American papers, with unconscious sarcasm, call "chiefs." General McClellan wishes to stop letters being sent from the army, and at once threatens their writers with death. General Fremont wishes to strike a fierce blow at slavery, and issues an order emancipating all slaves belonging to rebels. We have every sympathy with the object of that order, but still it is announced that the general claimed a right to repeal the laws. We read constantly of the tone of the "troops" towards the "citizens," of their exemption from civil authority, of the "will of the army" as a powerful element opposed to the abolitionists. The "army" has become an appreciable power in the State, so great a power, that its own general prohibits the free circulation of political newspapers as too dangerous. In the army itself, the right of electing officers has disappeared. The weakest of West Point students is considered the superior of the best of the civilians in uniform. The men swear not by their President, but by their generals; and friends of McClellan and friends of Fremont are as powerful and as irritated against each other as were ever the friends of Moreau and Napoleon Bonaparte. And the people, who see all these things, and would seem competent also to see their bearing, applied most shrilly the strongest measures, and praise most loudly the most despotic chiefs.

The tendency to central despotism is increased by the contempt felt for the civil rulers. In the actual state of affairs, Rentes ought to have fallen far below their present price, in order to correspond with the general state of monetary affairs. The comparative buoyancy of the Paris Bourse, in the face of an adverse exchange, and a marked scarcity of bullion, is as much out of the usual course as the depression of the Consols in the midst of apparent abundance of capital. No one who has faith in economical laws can doubt that matters will find their level in course of time; but everywhere we see far more than the usual amount of resistance to the easy flow of capital from one employment to another. There is unusual friction, not only between the French and English markets, but between the different markets within each country. The commerce of money does not answer the helm as readily as we are accustomed to see it; and unfortunately, in France, the inference has not been drawn, that it is necessary to apply the helm with greater force than has yet been done.

To say that money does not just now find its level through the ordinary channels as speedily as usual, must be acknowledged to be a very imperfect explanation of the observed course of monetary affairs. The excessive friction which regards the operation of general laws must itself be due to some cause which has not yet been thoroughly appreciated. But it is better to note the fact simply as a fact, and wait; for the light which the future may throw upon it, than to indulge in fanciful guesses as to its ultimate

English, or Mr. Seward's recent statement that he has not read Mr. Russell's letters, for he has something better to do than watch European opinion, for the American masses do not perceive these things. But they do perceive that their leaders are not "up to the height of circumstances," that small political contests are still fought out, that there is as much of intrigue and place-hunting and favouritism as ever, that "contracts" are still a great moving power, that, in short, there is a want of that nobleness which, to the credit of human nature be it spoke, is the quality which most quickly excites the instinctive admiration of a mob. The American Cabinet are fighting one of the noblest causes ever confided to men in the tone of a company trying to ruin a rival line. There is a hunger apparent in the public mind for clearness, decision, and strength, for all the qualities which men seek in great men rather than great boards. There is no particular charge brought against the Ministry. Nobody supposes that Mr. Lincoln has sold his country, or that Mr. Seward sympathises with the rebels, but there is the sort of feeling which Londoners express towards the Board of Works—a half-unreasonable contempt for anybody who hopes for action, or energy, or initiative from a board.

In spite, nevertheless, of all these unhealthy symptoms, we believe free institutions in America will yet survive their trial. In many instances the Government is allowed to act despotically, not from a sense of weakness, but the consciousness of overwhelming strength. The people feel that arrests, and confiscations, and interferences with the Press may be tolerated for the hour as necessary evils, because they cannot become habitual.

Any Government may become a despotism if its people choose, but the foibles, as well as the virtues, of the American character preclude them from such a choice. The dislike of anything above themselves, which has for half a century kept the ablest Americans from rising power, is, as a permanent temper, in no degree allayed. The very turbulence of the people, their irrestrainable distaste for discipline as discipline, is a guarantee against all over-powerful central authority. The local spirit which has worked such ruinous effects is, of all others, the one most opposed to despotic centralisation. So is the antipathy to taxation, which, is, we fear, the strongest of American passions, strong enough to endanger republican finance, and render despotic finance impossible. Despotisms can do a great deal, but they cannot raise new taxes. Every man in the States, again, is not only educated to municipal affairs, but accustomed to them, keenly interested in all the movements of a free and uncentralised life. Indeed, the heaviest problem the Government has to solve is to find means of governing the South in the teeth of the popular intention to reunite the South to the North, without leaving it too great a power in the constitution. Nothing except a menace to property will suffice to overcome this instinct, and the Americans have not yet felt the dread of agrarian laws. Their mob may be as hungry as any other, and as ready to plunder all who have anything, but physical power is not with the mob, but with the country population, the men who own and farm, and will, if necessary, fight for their own land. The fierce resistance Mr. Chase encountered in his effort to establish a direct tax in the West arose from the fact that the mass property-holders, the danger menaced the mass. In the Eastern States, New York, and Pennsylvania, the yeomen are still in a large majority, and are, by instinct, about as capable of enduring despotism as are English squires. The whole social system is based on freedom, and all the habits of the people, their social customs, their municipal government, even their religious life, are based upon the free gatherings, the animated discussion, and the generous action which are fatal to absolute power. That the Executive may, under a strong impulse, be made tyrannical for the hour, is patent to all. English squires have voted for the suspension of the habeas corpus. That the Executive may be permanently strengthened, particularly in the police department, is likely enough, and so much the better for America and the world. But freedom, i.e., the government of the country in accordance with fixed law and public opinion, is, we still believe, in no serious danger.

The American people will not be betrayed into despotism, and still less can they be forced into it. There is no power to compel them. No revenue it is possible to raise could maintain the army required for military occupation, and the only class who would fill its ranks—the emigrants—could only be tempted by high pay. Americans of the North detest regular soldiery, prefer any career which leaves the future open to the stingy certainty of the soldier's pay. Fremont might hold a State if the country could pay the troops" towards the "citizens," of their exemption from civil authority, of the "will of the army" as a powerful element opposed to the abolitionists. The "army" has become an appreciable power in the State, so great a power, that its own general prohibits the free circulation of political newspapers as too dangerous. In the army itself, the right of electing officers has disappeared. The weakest of West Point students is considered the superior of the best of the civilians in uniform. The men swear not by their President, but by their generals; and friends of McClellan and friends of Fremont are as powerful and as irritated against each other as were ever the friends of Moreau and Napoleon Bonaparte. And the people, who see all these things, and would seem competent also to see their bearing, applied most shrilly the strongest measures, and praise most loudly the most despotic chiefs.

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simply because it is not our business; to refrain from taking the management of their affairs out of the hands of men or nations who are obviously incompetent to manage them for themselves, simply because the affairs are theirs and not ours;—to allow a fine country to be ruined by its rascally and incapable inhabitants when it is in our power to save it and govern it and develop its magnificent resources, not only without injury to any one but with manifest benefit to all;—these acts of self-control and forbearance are so repugnant to the first best instincts of "the natural man," that the reasons for them require every now and then to be repassed under consideration, in order that their real cogency may be tested and made apparent. A word in season about Mexico may

not be unnecessary. It must be a foreign rule, maintained, in the first instance at least, by foreign troops. What and whom must we establish? Is there any eligible candidate or any even moderately promising arrangement that can be suggested?

There can be no doubt that a British Prince, backed by 10,000 British troops, aided by a moderate subsidy of British money, and surrounded by British counsellors and British generals, would soon restore order, establish justice, and inaugurate prosperity in Mexico. Such a Government would perhaps never be popular, but at least it would be strong, beneficial, and equitable. But it is, of course, on the face of it, absolutely out of the question. It would excite the fiercest rage of the United States; it would be rendered impossible by the jealousy of France; and the proposal would be almost unanimously rejected as soon as proposed to Parliament. The Puritans among us would feel that it looked grasping; the economists would denounce it as costly and unrepaying; and statesmen generally would condemn it as vastly and gratuitously troublesome. Moreover, our hands are full, our taxes are heavy, and our liabilities are immense. That scheme, then, may be put aside as impossible, even if it were desirable.

There can be no doubt that a French Prince, with French troops and French administrators, would do the work perhaps even better and more speedily than we should do. They would be less scrupulous, less formal, less merciful, and more prompt than ourselves. They are used to such work, and would soon transform the whole face of the country. They would keep the Yankees in check, too, for the rest of the century at least. There are French princes enough also, out of employ, and of very competent ability. The Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Albignac, would any of them do capably, and are not likely, under any circumstances, to be required in France. But then, even if Louis Napoleon were willing to aid in or to permit such elevation of the House of Orleans, there would be other difficulties in the way. We could not trust Frenchmen to govern Mexico for the benefit and salvation of the Mexicans. We should feel that we could not thoroughly trust them to govern righteously, and yet that we could not meddle with them if disposed to govern selfishly and oppressively. We should always have a painful sense of responsibility for their sins and shortcomings. The old traditional statesmen of Great Britain, moreover, would be horrified at such an aggrandisement of our hereditary rival. For ourselves, indeed, we entertain no such sentiments of alarm or jealousy. We do not think that the possession of Mexico would be other difficulties in the way. We could not strengthen France much, and we are sure it would employ her well. It would gratify her vanity, occupy her energies, and task her resources both of men and money for a time;—and though we do not hold French civilisation to be the most perfect or improving in the world, yet it is unquestionably and immeasurably superior to the civilisation of the Spanish Creoles and half-breeds. A more serious objection is that the French are peculiarly and inherently antipathetic to Spaniards, and to all of Spanish origin; and in Mexico just now they are, we believe, even more unpopular than Englishmen. Still, if we could, conscientiously and with security for the results, connive at France governing Mexico, we have no doubt that Mexico would be incalculably the better, and that we should be no worse.

The third alternative of allowing and perhaps assisting Spain to reconquer, or rather to repossess, her old colony, is perhaps open to less objection than either of the preceding. The Spaniards would appear likely to assimilate better with the Mexicans than either the English or the French. They would have more comprehension of their manners, more tolerance of their follies, more sympathy with their religion. Previous occupation, too, would seem to give them a sort of undefinable prior claim to undertake the task—if they are competent to fulfil it well. But this is just the question, and herein lies the difficulty. Spain formerly lost many of her colonies by misgovernment, and she has never been famous either for the energy, the purity, or the advanced sagacity of even her home administration. She has indeed the form, and to a considerable extent the reality, of free institutions; but her finances are not prosperous, her political economy is not advanced, and her officials are often incapable and usually corrupt. She has not always paid her debts much more punctually or willingly than Mexico itself; and Spanish bonds are not in much better marketable repute than Mexican ones. Moreover, Spain, though no doubt greatly improved and having of late shown unmistakable symptoms of reviving spirit and vigour, is by no means certainly a match for all probable assailants. She might not, therefore, be able either to hold the country without assistance or be trusted to govern it honestly and wisely without interference. Now the necessity for future interference either to sustain or to control the Government which may be set up, is precisely what it is most imperative upon us to avoid.

It appears, then, as the result of a consideration of the whole case, that a joint occupation of Mexico is particularly undesirable; that there are very grave if not insurmountable objections to every one of the only three feasible single occupations; and that the precedent which occupation would establish is one which is almost appalling. It may surprise our readers that we have not noticed the objection to any taking possession of the Government of Mexico at all, which springs first and most naturally to the mind, grounded on the consideration that the country does not belong to any of us. The truth is that we do not feel this objection: we even go so far as to question its validity. But this is too grave and difficult a matter to be disposed of by a few sentences at the end of a long article.

This is one side of the picture,—drawn strongly, though we cannot say unfairly, by the sanguine advocates of decisive intervention. Let us turn the shield.

In the first place, we cannot and must not undertake any permanent or protracted responsibilities. We do not want another Turkey on the further side of the Atlantic. We must have no more "protectorates," joint or single. It will never answer to establish any Government in Mexico which cannot maintain itself without our assistance, or which cannot be trusted to behave itself without our interference. If we set up a weak Ruler, we shall be bound to support him. If we set up a bad Ruler, we shall be bound to control him. We are not prepared to enter into any engagements of the sort, either alone or in conjunction with our allies. Whatever Government, therefore, we do set up, must be one that could satisfy us that it would be self-supporting, and that it would be capable and just. It is perfectly obvious, therefore, that it must not be a

JENNY LIND AT EXETER HALL.

(From the *Spectator*, October 26.)

The reappearance of Jenny Lind is an occurrence which will be memorable in our musical annals. She has again come before the public after an interval of almost seven years, and after a retirement which, till now, had been but short. We do not know, to what extent her absence was a resumption of her career. All that is known is, that she has undertaken a musical tour in the provinces, accompanied by M. Goldschmidt, Mr. Sims Reeves, and several other eminent artists; but of her ulterior intentions nothing has transpired. Her former career was very singular in several respects. Though its brilliancy was never exceeded—indeed, it was exceeded—she was, however, a remarkable singer, and her voice was much more powerful than that of any other singer of her time. She has remained, even since her retirement, in the shape of hospital, benefit, and charitable foundations, which will present her every summer for performances to come. One more singularity deserves notice: her aversion to the technical branch of her profession, which led her to its irreconcileable abandonment after only three years of unparalleled triumphs, though she was one of the greatest actresses that ever trod the musical stage. If she is now about to resume her artistic labours, we may rest assured that this portion of them she will never resume.

The performance on which she appeared at Exeter Hall, last Tuesday, was akin to many similar occasions of former years with which her name is associated. There is a large and closely-peopled suburb in the east of London, which has grown to its present magnitude by the establishment of the Victoria Docks and the numerous manufactories connected with them. It is inhabited by a poor and crowded population, often reduced, by the precarious demand for labour, to great poverty. The Rev. Mr. Newell Douglass has laboured with Christian energy in the good work of bettering their condition, by building and endowing a church, by the establishment of industrial schools for the young, by the introduction of needlework for the women, and other beneficent measures. His efforts have borne good fruit in the improved condition of these poor people; but though he has received much support from the benevolent, the accomplishment of his objects is protracted by the difficulty of means. A great musical performance was recently given to raise money for the building of a poor school, and the proceeds of the performance, applicable to its benevolent object, must have considerably exceeded a thousand pounds. A good work, and the first of many more, we hope, that this illustrious lady has yet to do.

The performance was worthy of the occasion—careful and complete in

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE LACHLAN.

Monday.
The prospects of this place have much improved during the last few days. The shaft noticed in my last as getting a good prospect, bids fair to be another jeweller's shop. It is No. 59 on the southern end near the river; the first shaft in the frontage that struck gold. They have three feet of wash. The dirt at present will give one ounce to the sub. The ground is marked out for a considerable distance on either side of the river, so that should it continue, it will soon be in the south-west district of the gold-fields. I consider this the most important shaft bottomed on this field, for it will be the means of opening an amount of ground with an almost certainty of success, greater than the present payable ground working.

LAMBING FLAT.

Monday.
The escort to-day takes 2668 ozs. 13 dwt. 10 grs. gold, and \$2619 in specie.

The Victorian Gully Junction rush and Milkman's Flat are turning out splendidly.

The Wombat is also well spoken of, especially the new ground. The European population is still rapidly increasing. A few hundred Celestials have left during the past week, though others are still arriving.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.
Twenty of the Victorian cricketers are already selected for the match with the All-English Eleven as follows:—

Bryant
Marshall
Makinson
J. Mace
K. Mace
Cockstick
Hamilton
Conway
Swanson
Huddington
Stewart
Wardell
J. B. Thompson
Wray
Butterworth
Lister
Morris
Elliot
Bennie, and
Huddington

Eight reserved men are selected, from which to take the remaining two.

The Great Britain was signalled off the Otway—
all well.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.
A grand torch-light demonstration meeting to-night of the German inhabitants, in honour of the Governor and Lady McDonnell.

The City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney, was signalled at noon.

Flour, £11 10s.; £12 5s.

Wheat in demand. Little offering.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held in the town-hall, Wynyard-square, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and a full attendance of Aldermen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

BOROUGHS.

The following reports were brought up and received:—From the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, namely for city purposes £2341 10s. 1d.; for water purposes, £531 6s. 1d.; total £2871 10s. 2d. From the Improvement Committee, recommending the performance of the following works:—Ballasting and blinding Riley-street, J. Hitchcock, for £120; ditto ditto, Gipps-street, R. May, for £59; ditto ditto, Palmer-street, J. Hitchcock, for £77; painting the George-street Markets, W. Banks, £80; excavating, &c., at the Botany Water Works, R. King, for £240. There being no eligible tender for erecting galvanised iron roofing at the York-street Market shops, and for excavating, filling and turfing at the Botany Water-works.

The motion was seconded by Alderman SMITHS, put and carried.

CROWN-LANE.

Alderman SMITHS moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that Crown-lane, between Riley and Crown streets (or a distance of 240 feet), be ballasted and blinding laid by day labour, at a cost not exceeding £40, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman WATSON, put and carried.

WATERING SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Alderman SUTTON moved, "That the report of the Water Committee, on petition for watering the South Head Road, by hydrants, received on the 9th instant, stating that the prayer of the petitioners cannot be complied with until the high level reservoir is erected, be approved."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SPENCE, put and carried.

TENDERS.

Alderman STEEL moved, "That this Council do now resolve itself into committee for the purpose of considering the tenders for ballasting and blinding the following:—Ballasting and blinding Riley-street, J. Hitchcock, for £120; ditto ditto, Gipps-street, R. May, for £59; ditto ditto, Palmer-street, J. Hitchcock, for £77; painting the George-street Markets, W. Banks, £80; excavating, &c., at the Botany Water Works, R. King, for £240. There being no eligible tender for erecting galvanised iron roofing at the York-street Market shops, and for excavating, filling and turfing at the Botany Water-works."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SMITHS, put and carried.

The Council resolved itself into committee accordingly, and the following tenders were received:—Ballasting and blinding Riley-street, J. Hitchcock, for £120; ditto ditto, Gipps-street, R. May, for £59; ditto ditto, Palmer-street, J. Hitchcock, for £77; painting the George-street Markets, W. Banks, £80; excavating, &c., at the Botany Water Works, R. King, for £240. There being no eligible tender for erecting galvanised iron roofing at the York-street Market shops, and for excavating, filling and turfing at the Botany Water-works."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SMITHS, put and carried.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE FORT-STREET NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the Fort-street National School took place yesterday afternoon, his Excellency Sir John Young having complied with the request of the National School Board to preside over the distribution.

The following prizes were given:—Ballasting and blinding, £100; ditto ditto; and ballasting of Low, Campbell-street, and taking up the new kerb and gutter which required on the west side of George-street, between Wynyard-street and King-street; from the Lighting Committee, recommending the erection of three gas lamps in William-street East, between Mr. Williams' residence and Busehut's Bay Bridge.

The following correspondence was read by the Town Clerk.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12th December, 1861.

Sir.—Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, respecting the opening of Yarlung-street between Liverpool-street and the South Head Road, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Hon. Mr. Williams, the Mayor, a copy of the Crown Solicitor's letter, giving his opinion that the same may be lawfully proclaimed under the Act of William IV., No. II., inasmuch as the payment of compensation is not required.

The Government, I am to state, are willing to make the payment of compensation, and receive a compensation for the same, but the same will not be paid until a sum sufficient to meet the compensation is received by the Government from the General Revenue.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

MICHAEL PEARCE.

The Town Clerk.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Sydney, October 13th, 1861.

Sir.—I have the honour to return to you the paper forwarded to me from your department relating to the opening of Yarlung-street from the Old South Head Road to William-street. I am directed to inform you that the submission, "whether the omission to formally open invalidates the proclamation as to this street," I would suggest that the omission to do so is not of any importance, but that it may be lawfully proclaimed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of William IV., No. II.

The object of that Act provides for the opening and lengthening of streets in towns, and the notice required for, and the proceedings applicable to, the opening of streets in towns.

In opening a road the Act requires:

1st. That notice of the intention to open such road be given in the Gazette, and that the surveyor and engineer be requested, according to a map or plan to be sent at the office of the Surveyor-General. (Section 2.)

2. That notice of the name, course and bearing of the road, the extent, measurements required, the names of the lands through which it will pass, and a key to be kept and preserved for the guidance of the Surveyor-General, for forty days from the date of the Gazette in which the last mentioned notice appears. (Section 3.)

3. That notice of the road, shall be kept, in the office of the Surveyor-General, for the like period, a book of reference, setting out the names of the lands through which the road is to be opened, and the extent of the same.

4. Copy of the map and book of reference to be exhibited in the public office of the respective bodies of magistrates next to the road through which the road is intended to pass for the use of the public.

And section 6 empowers proprietors of lands intended to be taken for the road within their forty days in the possession of the Surveyor-General.

And section 7 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 8 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 9 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

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And section 57 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 58 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 59 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 60 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 61 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 62 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 63 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 64 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 65 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 66 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 67 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 68 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 69 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 70 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 71 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 72 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 73 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 74 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 75 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 76 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And section 77 gives the right of compensation to the proprietors of lands taken for the road.

And

Department of Public Works

Sydney, 20th December, 1861.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.

TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office.

—No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Execution of Telegraph and Post Office, Mudgee.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th December.
Construction of Landing Place, &c., for the Powder Magazine, Goat Island.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th December.
Execution of a Toll House on the Globe Island Bridge.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 31st December.
Execution of certain alterations to the Court House, at Yass.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th January, 1862.
Supply of Building Stone at Darlinghurst Gaol, during the year 1862.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th January, 1862.
Execution of Works and alterations for Watch House, Murrurundi.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th January, 1862.

W. M. ARNOLD,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 16th December, 1861.

CONVEYANCE OF MAIL—Conveyance being required for the Post Office mails from and to the unincorporated places “one or three years,” from the 1st January, post paid, directed to contract for providing the services are invited to transact the same in the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 27th December instant, endorsed, “Tender for conveyance of Mail.”

SOUTHERN ROAD.

To and from Bradwell, Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moruya, via Riddalea, twice a week.

The services will be the same as those published in the notice of the 14th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WERKES.

Department of Public Works.

Brisbane, 20th December, 1861.

NOTICE—In order to facilitate business transacted through the electric telegraph, the public will be permitted to append the words “Reply quickly by telegraph,” and “Reply paid here,” free of charge to telegrams sent to and from this office, and to interrogatory messages in which the person addressed is in no way interested or benefited by such dispatch.

EDWARD CHARLES CRACKNELL, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Treasury, Brisbane, 12th December, 1861.

NOTICE—The attention of the public is directed to the notice in the Queensland GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 14th January, 1860, respecting Remittances to the Treasury.

Considerable inconvenience has arisen from neglect of the above notice, the public are hereby required to observe that on and after the 1st January, 1862, no drafts, cheques, or bank-notes payable in any of the neighbouring colonies will be accepted at this office, and no cheques other than payable in Brisbane will be treated as cash unless accompanied by the cost of collection—viz., one-half per cent.

Orders on firms or private individuals will in all cases be rejected.

R. R. MACKENZIE.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1849)

SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.

Accumulated and Invested Capital, £200,000.

SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. B. SMITH, Chairman.

EDWARD WYLLIE, Esq.

Chairman of the MELBOURNE BOARD.

THE HON. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

AMPLE SELECTION, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, or at the LONDON BRANCH of the COMPANY; at the option of the insured.

Insurance effected, and policies at once issued or application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

DERWENT and TAMAR FIRE and MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

This company has ever maintained a high character for liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to make all claims in the colony.

CLASSE 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, plated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or housing houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASSE 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, plated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for service, or as stables, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASSE 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profit) for each year they have been covered—confirmation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commercial, and, excepting an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Reference—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospective, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the full information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chamber, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

The Endowments granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION, and by it only, are protected by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, in favour of the nominees, on the following scale—

2 years, £200 of endowment 10 years, £200 of endowment 5 years, £100 together with the bonuses which may be added to them.

R.—This is the only Institution in Australia which grants a share of profits to its endowment policies.

Extracts from Tables, &c.

TABLE D.—Annual premiums payable for £100 to be paid on a child attaining the age of 14 or 21 years.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR ENDOWMENT AT AGE.

Age at Endowment	14	21	Annual Premium.	Age at Endowment	14	21	Annual Premium.	Age at Endowment	14	21	Annual Premium.
1	£5 10 0	£5 10 0	£10 00	5	£10 15 10	£10 15 10	£10 00	5	£10 15 10	£10 15 10	£10 00
2	7 10 0	7 10 0	11 00	11	11 00	8	7 10 0	7 10 0	11 00
3	11 00	11 00	13 00	13	13 00	10	11 00	11 00	13 00
4	14	14	14 00	14	14	14	14 00	15	14	14	14 00
5	17 00	17 00	17 00	17	17	17	17 00	18	17 00	17 00	17 00
6	20 00	20 00	20 00	21	20 00	20 00	20 00	22	19 10	19 10	19 10
7	23 00	23 00	23 00	23	23	23	23 00	24	22 00	22 00	22 00
8	26 00	26 00	26 00	24	24	24	26 00	25	24 00	24 00	24 00
9	29 00	29 00	29 00	25	25	25	29 00	26	24 00	24 00	24 00
10	32 00	32 00	32 00	26	26	26	32 00	27	25 00	25 00	25 00
11	35 00	35 00	35 00	27	27	27	35 00	28	26 00	26 00	26 00
12	38 00	38 00	38 00	28	28	28	38 00	29	27 00	27 00	27 00
13	41 00	41 00	41 00	29	29	29	41 00	30	28 00	28 00	28 00
14	44 00	44 00	44 00	30	30	30	44 00	31	29 00	29 00	29 00
15	47 00	47 00	47 00	31	31	31	47 00	32	29 00	29 00	29 00
16	50 00	50 00	50 00	32	32	32	50 00	33	29 00	29 00	29 00
17	53 00	53 00	53 00	33	33	33	53 00	34	29 00	29 00	29 00
18	56 00	56 00	56 00	34	34	34	56 00	35	29 00	29 00	29 00
19	59 00	59 00	59 00	35	35	35	59 00	36	29 00	29 00	29 00
20	62 00	62 00	62 00	36	36	36	62 00	37	29 00	29 00	29 00
21	65 00	65 00	65 00	37	37	37	65 00	38	29 00	29 00	29 00
22	68 00	68 00	68 00	38	38	38	68 00	39	29 00	29 00	29 00
23	71 00	71 00	71 00	39	39	39	71 00	40	29 00	29 00	29 00
24	74 00	74 00	74 00	40	40	40	74 00	41	29 00	29 00	29 00
25	77 00	77 00	77 00	41	41	41	77 00	42	29 00	29 00	29 00
26	80 00	80 00	80 00	42	42	42	80 00	43	29 00	29 00	29 00
27	83 00	83 00	83 00	43	43	43	83 00	44	29 00	29 00	29 00
28	86 00	86 00	86 00	44	44	44	86 00	45	29 00	29 00	29 00
29	89 00	89 00	89 00	45	45	45	89 00	46	29 00	29 00	29 00
30	92 00	92 00	92 00	46	46	46	92 00	47	29 00	29 00	29 00
31	95 00	95 00	95 00	47	47	47	95 00	48	29 00	29 00	29 00
32	98 00	98 00	98 00	48	48	48	98 00	49	29 00	29 00	29 00
33	101 00	101 00	101 00	49	49	49	101 00	50	29 00	29 00	29 00
34	104 00	104 00	104 00	50	50	50	104 00	51	29 00	29 00	29 00
35	107 00	107 00	107 00	51	51	51	107 00	52	29 00	29 00	29 00
36	110 00	110 00									

